Nauruan Inclusory Pronouns

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Abbreviations used in this document:

1S	1st Person Singular
2S	2nd Person Singular
3S	3rd Person Singular
1D	1st Person Dual
2D	2nd Person Dual
3D	3rd Person Dual
1T	1st Person Trial
2T	2nd Person Trial
3T	3rd Person Trial
1P	1st Person Plural
2P	2nd Person Plural
AB	Absolute Determiner Prefix *-e/-i*
AN	Animate
APPL	Applicative Suffix *-eiy/-ei*
CL	Classifier
COM	Comitative Suffix *-on/-õn*
COMM	Command Particle *ko/kõ*
COND	Conditional
CONS	Construct Particle *in*
DAT	Indirect Object
DEP	Dependent Pronoun
DIR	Directional *eow/iow*
DIR8	Directional *-n*
DIR9	Directional *-w*
E	Emphatic Prefix *nga-/ña-*
EX	Exclusive
FAC	Factitive Prefix *o-/õ-*
GPOSS	General Possessive Classifier
INC	Inclusive
IND	Independent Pronoun
INDF	Indefinite Determiner
INTENS	Intensifier Particle *kor/kõr*
MED	Medial form of demonstrative
MOD	Modal Particle *num/nim*
NEI	Non-Emphatic demonstrative prefix, form I *min-*
NEII	Non-Emphatic demonstrative prefix, form II *mu-*
NG	A Nauruan Grammar 1937
NUM	Numeral Particle
OBJ	Objective
P	Plural
PERF	Perfective Aspect Suffix *-en*
POSS	Possessive
PREI	Pre-Inceptive Particle *etiok/eitsiõk*
PROG	Progressive Aspect Particle *reita/õreita*
PROX	Proximal form of demonstrative
RED	Reduplicated form of stem
RPOSS	Relative Possessive Classifier
TEMP	Temporal Determiner
UNR	Unrealised Aspect Particle *nan*
1918	Bible 1918
1976	Testament Etimeduw 1976

1. Introduction

To show the participants in an event, English uses two main strategies.

In the one, the participants and joined by the conjunction ‘and’:

he and his friend

or with the preposition ‘with’:

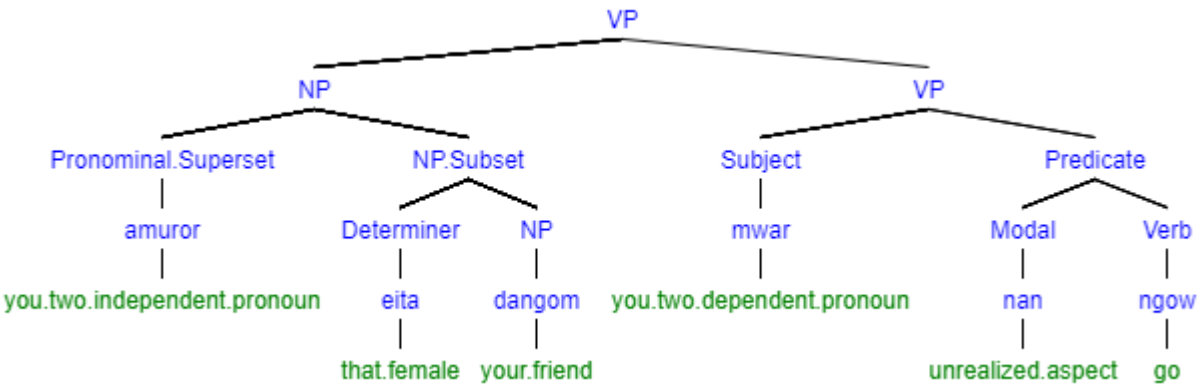
with his friend/and his friend with him

Rather that using coordination (‘and’) or addition (‘with’) Nauruan uses an inclusory strategy, whereby the participants are expressed using the appropriate group pronominal (the total set of participants) followed by the subset of the participant/s, i.e. inclusory pronoun juxtaposed with subset noun phrase.

Example:

you two [total set of participants] your girlfriend [subset of participants]

As ‘your girlfriend’ is one subset, the other subset must be ‘you’, i.e. you and your girlfriend



(See 3.3.)

In most of the examples, the inclusory strategy can be understood as forming an existential clause.

This is definitely the case in:

2.1. and 2.2. where the personal pronoun is verbalised by the addition of the perfective aspect suffix.

And this is also the case in 3.1., where it is verbalised by the addition of the unrealised aspect particle

And it definitely forms an existential clause when the NP.Subset is fronted:

See 7.1.; 7.2.; 7.3.; 7.4.; 7.5.

It is best understood as an existential clause in the following:

See 2.3.; 2.4.; 3.1.; 3.2.; 3.3.; 4.1.; 4.2.; 4.4.; 5.1.; 5.2.; 5.3.

The inclusory strategy is also used with objects:

Direct object – 4.5.; 4.6.

Indirect object – See 2.5.; 4.3.

The inclusory strategy is also seen with nouns:

See 2.6. *'demarumwin bemar amea Barnabas'*

See 3.5. *'aquõremũrõr in iow Baesa'*

See 4.10. *'aũrõr baõ Lot'*

This inclusory strategy is found in a number of Austronesian languages, as well as in other parts of the world.

The strategy is not used where a third person participant interacts with other third person participants numbering more than three. (See 11.)

While this is a literature based study, I hope it proves to be a spring-board for discussion among mother-tongue speakers and look forward to any comments and corrections, and information on the current status of the Nauruan language.

2. 1st Person Dual Exclusive – I and another

a*mar* (phonetically *amær*), is the 1st Person Dual Exclusive Independent Pronoun – I and another.

In 2.1. and 2.2. the independent pronoun *amar* has the perfective aspect marker –*en* attached (the form *-ien* is required in certain environments) moving *amar* from a purely pronominal form to a verbal form.

In 2.5. the objective form of the 1st Person Dual Exclusive pronoun, *gamar* (phonetically *k^mær*), is involved. The objective form is used in conjunction with the particle '*a,ea* to', to indicate an indirect object.

In 2.6. a possessive noun phrase is involved, with the noun having the 1st Person Dual Exclusive possessive suffix.

2.1

mi imũr, ñag ogoro ata ma aeoq eobweni, A tik rogawen Jerusalem
& later TEMP+MED 3S.DEP+complete ten & four AB+year 1S.DEP yet go.up.to+DIR9+PERF Jerusalem

ma amarien Barnabas, ma A emwiten bet Titus Gal 2:1 (1918)
& 1D.EX.IND+PERF Barnabas & 1S.DEP call+PERF also Titus

And later, when fourteen years had elapsed, I then again went up to Jerusalem - and it was then I and Barnabas - and I then also invited Titus

[then after the space of fourteen years I went up again to Jerusalem with Barnabas, taking Titus also with me ASV]

The independent pronoun *amar* has the perfective aspect marker –*en* attached (the form *-ien* is required in certain environments) moving *amar* from a purely pronominal form to a verbal form, making the existential clause '*amarien Barnabas*', '*it was then I and Barnabas*'.

2.2.

imur, ata me aeoq eobweni iruwin ngana, me a tuk gauweiy roga Jerusalem,
later ten & four AB+year after+3SPOSS E+MED.P & S.DEP yet repeat go.up.to Jerusalem

amarien amea Barnabas me a eono bet amea Titus Gal 2:1 (1976)
1D.EX.IND+PERF male+MED Barnabas & 1S.DEP bring+COM+1S.OBJ also male+MED Titus

later, fourteen years after those things, I again went up to Jerusalem – it was then I and Barnabas - and I brought with me also Titus

[then after the space of fourteen years I went up again to Jerusalem with Barnabas, taking Titus also with me ASV]

The independent pronoun *amar* has the perfective aspect marker –*en* attached (the form *-ien* is required in certain environments) moving *amar* from a purely pronominal form to a verbal form, making the existential clause '*amarien Barnabas*', '*it was then I and Barnabas*'.

2.3.

oa t amar amea Barnabas, ekeow oaeoumar in riring mungana? 1Cor 9:6 (1976)
or only 1D.EX.IND male+MED Barnabas be.not strong+1D.EX.POSS CONS do NEII+MED.P

or is it just I and Barnabas, not having our authority to do these things?/or it it just I and Barnabas, have we not the authority to do these things?

[Or I only and Barnabas, have we not a right to forbear working? ASV]

Here, the verb '*ekeow*, be not', when used in conjunction with a possessive phrase, is usually translated as a negative predicate possession. So, *ekeow* followed by the stem '*oaeo*, power', strength (spelt *oaio* in the 1918 Bible), with the possessive suffix for 1st person dual Exclusive ('*oaeoumar* , the power belonging to us two'), can be translated "we do not have the power/authority".

The inclusory strategy is best framed as an interrogative existential clause, *'oa t amar amea Barnabas?'*, *' or is it just I and Barnabas?'*

2.4.

mwa tied ko, ngana eadidan amea idiedita ngea Timotheus;
2P.DEP know COMM E+MED.P loosen+PERF male+MED sibling+RED+1P.INC.POSS E+MED Timothy

amar amea, amar nan eed memie ia epar in ore ame Heb 13:23 (1976)
1D.EX.IND male+MED 1D.EX.DEP UNR see eye+2P.POSS COND 3S.DEP+hurry CONS come 1S.DAT

you must know that our brother Timothy has been released; I and he, we two will see your faces if he hurries to come to me

[I want you to know that our brother Timothy has been released. If he comes soon, I will be with him when I see you ASV]

The dependent form of the 1st person dual Exclusive pronoun is here spelt *amar,* the usual spelling is *mar.*

The basic meaning of a*mea* is 'that male there'.

2.5.

arei oija añen gamar Barnabas damarũmin bõrei in kewin Gal 2:9 (1918)
3T.DEP give to+PERF 1D.EX.OBJ Barnabas right+CONS hand+3T.POSS CONS bond

they three then gave to me and Barnabas their right hand of fellowship

[James and Cephas and John…, gave to me and Barnabas the right hands of fellowship ASV]

Here the verbal phrase '*oija a*, give to' (otherwise oiy'a), is followed by the perfective aspect suffix *-en*, and in this environment the perfective aspect suffix has the form *-ñen* (otherwise *-ngen*).

The objective form of the 1st person dual Exclusive pronoun, *gamar* (otherwise *kamar*), is involved. The objective form is used in conjunction with the particle '*a,ea* to', to indicate an indirect object.

2.6.

me ametimena Jacobus me Cephas me Johannes, ngaiyimena r ek ureiy
& male+three+MED James & Cephas & John E+three+male+MED 3P.DEP act.as 3T.IND

yoret emogur, areiy raran demarumwin bemar amea Barnabas
post+CONS AB+work 3T.DEP shake righ+CONS hand+1D.EX.POSS male+MED Barnabas
Gal 2:9 (1976)

and those three men, Jacob, Cephas, and John, those three men acting as pillars of the work, they shook my and Barnabas' right hand

[James and Cephas and John, they who were reputed to be pillars, gave to me and Barnabas the right hands of fellowship ASV]

Here the noun stem '*be-,* hand', has the possessive suffix for 1st person dual Exclusive, followed by the Noun Phrase Subset *'Barnabas'*, literally, *'our [dual] right hands Barnabas'*.

3. 2nd Person Dual – you and another

In the first three examples, the independent form of the 2nd person dual pronoun is involved; it is variously spelt amũrõr, amuror (phonetically *amwɨr^r*) – you (singular) and another.

In 3.4. the dependent form of the 2nd person dual pronoun is involved.

In example 3.5. a possessive noun phrase is involved, with the noun having the 2nd person dual possessive suffix.

3.1.

wo nan tik akõda mi nan amũrõr Aaron Ex 19:24 (1918)
2S.DEP UNR yet ascend & UNR 2D.IND Aaron

you will go up again and it will be you and Aaron

thou shalt come up, thou, and Aaron with thee ASV

Here the independent form of the 2nd person dual pronoun a*mũrõr* (otherwise *amuror, amurör,* phonetically *amwɨr^r*) – you two; you (singular) and another.

The 2nd person dual pronoun is framed with the unrealised aspect particle *'nan'*, so can be seen as a future existential clause:

'mi nan amũrõr Aaron', *'it will be you and Aaron'*, clarifying who will go up the mountain.

3.2.

amurör äita taṅöm mar nan rä NG200
2D.IND female+MED companion+2S.POSS 2D.DEP UNR come

you and your female companion, you two will come

Here the independent form of the 2nd person dual pronoun a*murör* (otherwise *amuror, amũrõr,* phonetically *amwɨr^r*) – you (singular) and another.

The 2nd person dual dependent pronoun is here spelt *mar* (which is the spelling used in 'A Nauruan Grammar'), whereas the usual spelling is *mwar*.

3.3.

amurör äita taṅöm mar nan oṅow NG202
2D.IND female+MED companion+2S.POSS 2D.DEP UNR go

you and your female companion, you two will go there

Here the independent form of the 2nd person dual pronoun a*murör* (otherwise *amuror, amũrõr,* phonetically *amwɨr^r*) – you two; you (singular) and another.

The 2nd person dual dependent pronoun is here spelt *mar* (which is the spelling used in 'A Nauruan Grammar'), whereas the usual spelling is *mwar*.

3.4.

tin iö o buitega me mar ekowöṅ amea me wo nan pan a bu'e nüm
COND 3S.DEP chance & 2D.DEP meet.up male+MED & 2S.DEP UNR speak to for 3S.DEP MOD

rodu a me NG215
come.down 1S.DAT

if by chance you and that man meet up, you must tell him that he should come down to me

The dependent form of the 2nd person dual pronoun is involved here, *mar* . As in all the examples from 'A Nauruan Grammar', the 2nd person dual dependent pronoun is spelt *mar,* whereas the usual spelling is *mwar, amwar*).

3.5.

wo nimõ nuaw mi ijababa aquõremũrõr in iow Baesa 1Ki 15:19 (1918)
2S.DEP MOD go & break binding+2D.POSS CONS peace Baasha

you should go and break your and Baasha's bond of peace

[go and break the bond of peace of you and Baasha ASV]

Here the noun stem *'aquõr-*, binding, bond', has the 2nd person dual possessive suffix attached to it, literallt, *'your [dual] bond of peace Baasha'*.

4. 3rd Person Dual – s/he and another

uror (otherwise *ũrõr*, phonetically *ɨr^r*) is the 3rd person dual independent pronoun (s/he and another).

In examples 4.5. to 4.9. the dependent form of the 3rd person dual pronoun is involved – *or* (otherwise *ar, ör* – phonetically *^r*).

In example 4.10. a possessive noun phrase is involved, with the noun having the 3rd person dual possessive suffix.

4.1.

ā õbebe bũriõũn Juda, me e nañaen wõn amen detow ewewet schafe
3S.DEP FAC+light innards+3S.POSS Judah & 3S.DEP go.to+PERF R.POSS+3S.POSS male.for cut hide+3S.POSS sheep

i Thimnath, ũrõr amea dañan ñea Hira ñea dei Adullam Gen 38:12 (1918)
at Timnah 3D.IND male+MED companion+3S.POSS E+MED Hirah E+MED people.of Adullam

they comforted Judah, and he then went to his men cutting sheep hide at Timnah, he and his companion Hirah the Adullamite

[Judah was comforted, and went up unto his sheep-shearers to Timnah, he and his friend Hirah the Adullamite ASV]

4.2.

mo o roduen ũrõr Pura ñea an tsiõ aeow itañit eñat eñame
& 3S.DEP go.down+PERF 3D.IND Purah E+MED GPOSS+3S.POSS servant towards alongside+3S.POSS place+CONS AB+person

ñabũna re tebab dõbae in ake ñabũna re mek eat etañ mek in ake
E+AN.P+MED 3P.DEP carry object CONS fight E+AN.P+MED 3P.DEP dwell in+3S.POSS AB+place dwell CONS fight

Judg 7:11 (1918)

and he then went down, he and Purah his servant, alongside the place of the men, those ones carrying instruments of war, those ones dwelling in military encampments

[then went he down with Purah his servant unto the outermost part of the armed men that were in the camp]

4.3.

ma amea earat etõñin Saul ũge a ũrõr amea an tsiõ,
& male+MED degree.of.relationship+3S.POSS father+3S.POSS Saul say to 3D.IND male+MED GPOSS+3S.POSS servant
amwar ñow i? 1Sam 10:14 (1918)
2D.DEP go where

and Saul's uncle (his father's brother) said to him and his servant, where did you two go?

[And Saul's uncle said unto him and to his servant, Whither went ye? ASV]

The independent form of the 3rd person dual pronoun is used in conjunction with the particle *'a, to'*, to indicate an indirect object.

4.4.

mũ ũrõr Samuel ar nua ma ar meken i Najoth 1Sam 19:18 (1918)
& 3D.IND Samuel 3D.DEP go & 3D.DEP dwell+PERF at Naioth

and he and Samuel they went and they then dwelt at Naioth

[and he and Samuel went and dwelt in Naioth]

4.5.

me enuawen Jehova, ñag ar ogitet dorer Abraham Gen18:33 (1918)
& 3s+go+PERF Jehovah TEMP+MED 3d COMP talk Abraham

and Jehovah then went, when he and Abraham had spoken

[And the LORD went his way, as soon as he had left communing with Abraham ASV]

Here *ar* (otherwise *or,ör* (phonetically *ʌr*), the 3rd person dual dependent pronoun, anticipates the naming of the other party.

4.6.

me erowij ian wekañan Jakob ñag ar õreit akaberere amea Gen 32:25 (1918)
& depart in+3S.POSS thigh+3S.POSS Jacob TEMP+MED 3D.DEP PROG wresle male+MED

and Jacob's thigh socket dislocated as he and that male person were wrestling

[and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was strained, as he wrestled with him ASV]

Here *ar* (otherwise *or,ör* (phonetically *ʌr*), the 3rd person dual dependent pronoun, anticipates the naming of the other party.

4.7.

mõ o ñowen eat eb eben bwa arũmõ baõ Jakob ñea etsin Gen 36:6(1918)
& 3S.DEP go+PERF on+3S.POSS AB+land IND+CL.10 for 3D.DEP+MOD separate Jacob E+MED sibling+3S.POSS

and he then went in to a land so that he and Jacob his brother should separate

[and [he] went into a land away from his brother Jacob ASV]

Here *arũmõ* is a contraction of *ar*, 3rd person dual dependent pronoun and the modal particle *nim,nũm*.

4.8.

me ãita inen eririñ gawidet eran kadudu mõ õrean a… ia
& female+MED mother+3S.POSS 3S.DEP+do garment+3S.POSS IND+CL30 small & bring to COND

ar roga amea agen bwa arũm ere iwim 1Sam 2:19 (1918)
3D.DEP go.up male+MED spouse+3S.POSS for 3D.DEP+MOD extend AB+offering

and his mother made a small garment for him and brought it to him…when she and her husband went up so that the two of them might offer a sacrifice

[Moreover his mother made him a little coat, and brought *it* to him…when she came up with her husband to offer the yearly sacrifice ASV]

Here *arũm* is a contraction of *ar*, 3rd person dual dependent pronoun and the modal particle *nim,nũm*.

4.9.

bwe Jesus etiok baiwong ngamwarina etang in meg ngaga,
for Jesus PREI arrive.at E+CL23+MED AB+place CONS dwell TEMP+MED

bwe etuk ina or ekowong eita Martha John11:30 (1976)
for 3S.DEP+yet there 3D.DEP meet,up female+MED Martha]

for Jesus had not yet arrived at those dwelling places at that time, because he was still where he and Martha had met up

[Now Jesus was not yet come into the village, but was still in the place where Martha met him ASV]

Here *or* (otherwise *ar,ör* - phonetically *ʌr*), the 3rd person dual dependent pronoun, anticipates the naming of the other party.

4.10.

mi Jehova uge a Abram iruwin aũrõr baõ Lot Gen 13:14 (1918)
& Jehovah say to Abram after+3S.POSS GPOSS+3D.POSS separate Lot

and Jehovah said to Abram, after his and Lot's separating

[And Jehovah said unto Abram, after that Lot was separated from him ASV]

Here the possessive noun phrase '*aũrõr baõ Lot*', the stem '*baõ*, break,separate', is governed by the general possessive classifier *a-,* with the 3rd person dual possessive suffix, literally, *'their [dual] separating Lot'*.

5. 3rd Person Trial – s/he and two others

ureiy (otherwise *ũrei*, phonetically *ɨrey*) is the 3rd person trial independent pronoun, meaning 'he and two others', or 'they two and another', and anticipates the naming of the other party.

In example 5.1. the independent form of the 3rd person trial pronoun has the meaning of ‘he and two others’.

In examples 5.2. and 5.3. the independent form of the 3rd person trial pronoun has the meaning of ‘two and another’.

5.1.

me e meken iat eraõ, ũrei ãirumena ñain Gen19:30 (1918)
& 3S.DEP dwell+PERF in+3S.POSS AB+cave 3T.IND female+two+MED child+3S.POSS

and he then dwelt in the cave, he and his two daughters

[and he dwelt in a cave, he and his two daughters ASV]

Here *ũrei*, 3rd person trial independent pronoun, anticipates the naming of the other party.

5.2.

me ñag e erowi ina, e tik ãtiet eñame arumen ar etsini,
& TEMP+MED 3S.DEP leave there 3S.DEP yet see+PERF AB+person NUM+two+male 3D.DEP be.in.sibling.relationship

ñea Jakobus ñain Zebedãus mi Johannes ñea etsin, iat dobot
E+MED Jacob child+3S.POSS Zebedee & John E+MED sibling+3S.POSS in+3S.POSS boat

ũrei etõñũrõr, arei õreita ñatarei wañarei iw Matt 4:21 (1918)
3T.IND father+3D.POSS 3T.DEP PROG mend+APPL RPOSS+3T.POSS AB+net

and when he left there, he then saw again two men, they were brothers – Jacob the son of Zebedee and John his brother – in the boat, they two and their father, they three were mending their nets

[And going on from thence he saw two other brethren, James the *son* of Zebedee, and John his brother, in the boat with Zebedee their father, mending their nets ASV]

Here *ũrei,* 3rd Person trial independent pronoun, is followed by the Noun Phrase Subset *‘etõñũrõr’*, literally, *‘they [trial] their [dual] father’*.

5.3.

me eedien tuk engame arumen or eidini, murumena Jacobus ngea ngain
& see+PERF yet AB+person NUM+two+male 3D.DEP be.in.sibling.relationship NEII+two+male+MED Jacob E+MED child+3S.POSS

amea Zebedeus me Johannes ngea edin, ngarumena ro reit ngatareiy
male+MED Zebedee & John E+MED sibling+3S.POSS E+two+male+MED 3S.DEP PROG mend+APPL

wongaror iw eow iat ekwo, ureiy amea Zebedeus ngea etonguror Matt 4:21 (1976)
RPOSS+3D.POSS AB+net DIR in+3S.POSS AB+vessel 3T.IND male+MED Zebedee E+MED father+2D.POSS

and again he then saw two men, they were brothers, those two men who were Jacob son of Zebedee and John his brother, those two who were mending their nets in the vessel, they two and Zebedee their father

[And going on from thence he saw two other brethren, James the *son* of Zebedee, and John his brother, in the boat with Zebedee their father, mending their nets ASV]

Here *urei,* 3rd Person trial independent pronoun, is followed by the Noun Phrase Subset *'amea Zebedeus ngea etonguror'*, literally, *'they [trial] Zebedee their [dual] father'*.

6. 1st Person Plural Exclusive – I and others

The 1st person plural Exclusive has the meaning of 'I and others (more than three)'.

6.1.

me ama nan towepo ngabuna 1Cor 16:4 (1976)
& 1P.EX UNR move.together E+AN.P+MED

and I and those ones will go along together

[they shall go with me ASV]

Here *ama*, 1st person plural Exclusive dependent pronoun, anticipates the naming of the other party.

7. Fronting with the Inclusory Construction

The inclusory construction can be inverted for emphasis.

All the following examples are with a 1st Person Dual Exclusive base, 'I and another':

7.1.

ñea aiquen amar eak bemar ian mũrane iwũr,
E+MED one GPOSS+1D.EX.POSS dip hand+1D.EX.POSS in+3S.POSS NEII+CL.30+PROX AB+vessel

ei õkõr ñea nan ijimeãnõ Matt 26:23 (1918)
3S.IND INTENS E+MED UNR betray+1S.OBJ

It is that one's and my dipping our hands in the vessel, he really is the one who will betray me

[He that dipped his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me ASV]

Here there is fronting of the second participant for emphasis, *ñea aiquen*, in conjunction with *amar*, general possessive classifier *a-,* with the 1st person dual Exclusive possessive suffix, literally, *'it is that one our [dual] dipping our [dual] hands'*.

7.2.

amea ngea aikwen amar eakiow iat iwur bemar,
male+MED E+MED one GPOSS+1D.EX.POSS dip+DIR in+3S.POSS AB+vessel hand+1D.EX.POSS

eiy ngea inan otow anga
3S.IND E+MED UNR deliver.up 1S.IND

Matt 26:23 (1976)

It is that single one's and my dipping our hands in the vessel, he is the one who will deliver me up

[He that dipped his hand with me in the dish, the same shall betray me ASV]

Here there is fronting of the second participant for emphasis, *amea ngea aikwen*, in conjunction with *amar*, general possessive classifier *a-,* with the 1st person dual Exclusive possessive suffix, literally, *'it is that single one our [dual] dipping in the vessel our [dual] hands'*.

7.3.

ion eamiã nan ijimeãnõ, ñea amar ijeiji epo Mark14:18 (1918)
INDF in+2P.POSS UNR betray+1S.OBJ E+MED GPOSS+1D.EX.POSS eat together

one of you will betray me, it is that one's and my eating together

[One of you shall betray me, *even* he that eateth with me ASV]

Here there is fronting of the second participant for emphasis, *ñea* , in conjunction with *amar*, general possessive classifier *a-,* with the 1st person dual Exclusive possessive suffix, literally, *'it is that one our [dual] eating together'*.

7.4

ion ean mibune oea me arumen
INDF in+3S.POSS NEI+AN.P+PROX ten.humans & NUM+two+male

ngea aikwen amar eagiow iat iwur in yeiyi bemar! Mark14:20 (1976)
E+MED one GPOSS+1D.EX.POSS dip+DIR in+3S.POSS AB+vessel CONS eat hand+1D.EX.POSS

one of these twelve men, it is that one's and my dipping our hands in the vessel for food

[*It is* one of the twelve, he that dippeth with me in the dish ASV]

Here there is fronting of the second participant for emphasis, *ngea aikwen*, in conjunction with *amar*, general possessive classifier *a-,* with the 1st person dual Exclusive possessive suffix, literally, *'it is that one our [dual] dipping in the vessel for eating our [dual] hands'*.

7.5.

ion inimagen waea ma arumen, ñea aiquen amar eak bemar
INDF among+3S.POSS ten.humans & NUM+two+male E+MED one GPOSS+1D.EX.POSS dip hand+1D.EX.POSS

ian murine iwūr ñage Mark14:20 (1918)
in+3S.POSS NEII+CL.30+PROX AB+vessel TEMP+PROX

one among the twelve men, it is that one's and my dipping our hands in the vessel at this time

[*It is* one of the twelve, he that dippeth with me in the dish ASV]

Here there is fronting of the second participant for emphasis, *ñea aiquen*, in conjunction with *amar*, general possessive classifier *a-,* with the 1st person dual Exclusive possessive suffix, literally, *'it is that one our [dual] dipping our [dual] hands'*.

8. Other patterns enumerating participants

The inclusory use of pronominals is one option, Nauruan having other methods of expressing inclusion.

9. 1st Person Dual Exclusive – I and another

Where two singular participants are involved, one being the speaker: – I and another

9.1.

ion eamie, ngea oreita yeiyi tangu, inan iyimen o Mark14:18 (1976)
INDF in+2P.POSS E+MED PROG eat by+1S.POSS UNR betray 1S.OBJ

one of you, the one who is eating with me, he will betray me

(see 7.3.)

9.2.

etõñũm ma aña amar man eat õnaniw mo oniñomar Lu 2:48 (1918)
father+2S.POSS & 1S.IND 1D.EX.DEP expire+PERF in+3S.POSS AB+look.for+2S.OBJ & sorrow+1D.EX.POSS

your father and I, we were done in by the searching for you and by our sorrow

10. 3rd Person Dual – s/he and another

Where two singular third persons are involved – they two, he and another.

10.1.

me eridan Saul, ma ar metan, ei me Samuel eada iruwin 1Sam 9:26 (1918)
& 3S.DEP+rise.up+PERF Saul & 3D.DEP go.out+PERF 3S.IND & Samuel to outside+3S.POSS

and Saul the got up and the two went out, he and Saul towards the outside

[and Saul arose, and they went out both of them, he and Samuel, abroad ASV]

10.2.

me e nuawen, ei me arumet eñame itañin 1Sam 28:8 (1918)
& 3S.DEP go.PERF 3S.IND & NUM+two+male AB+person by+3S.POSS

And he then went away, he and the two men alongside him

[and went, he and two men with him ASV]

10.3.

me ei ma Amazja ñea uea Juda ar aiaien mõrõr i Beth-Semes
& 3S.IND & Amaziah E+MED king Judah 3D.EX.DEP see+PERF eye+3D.POSS at Beth shemesh

ñea kawan Juda 2Ki 14:11
E+MED town+CONS Judah
(1918)

and he and Amaziah the king of Judah then looked each other in the face at Beth-Shemesh which is a locality of Judah

[and he and Amaziah king of Judah looked one another in the face at Beth-shemesh, which belongeth to Judah ASV]

11. 3rd Person – s/he and others, they and others

Where a third person interacts with a third person plural, other patterns are used:

me re jeiji me re ren, ei me eñame ñabũna re mek itũrin Ge 24:54 (1918)
and they ate and they drank, he and the people who were with him

mi i nan nuaw atsin itũrũm, ei me ñaiñain memak epo a ñei Lev 25:41(19180
and he will go from you, he and all his children with him

12. Table of Classifiers

Classifier Number (*Nauru Grammar* Classifier number in brakets)	Classifier form and meaning
1(16)	ae [aʲæ] piece of flat things, patch
2(17)	baño/bango [bʌŋo]part of long object
3(8)	be [be] coconut leaf
4(10)	bõke/boge [bʲəge] body of fresh water
5(11)	bũmi/bumi [bimi] night/24 hour day
6(32)	bʷere [bwere] content of basket, basketful
7(19/18)	bwetsi/bweti~ mwetsi/mweti [bweitˢi~bweiʒi/ mweitˢi~mweiʒi]long flexible objects
8(34)	dume [duume] content of wrapping, package, container
9(20)	ea [eʲæ] fourth part of fish
10(15)	ebe/äbe [ebe] piece of land
11(7)	eiji/eiyi [eʒi] words

12(5)	eo [e^{j}o] trough-shaped objects
13(12)	ga [gʌ] reef fissures
14(24)	ga [gæ] bundle of drinking-water shells
15(13)	ime [ime] shelter s
16(38)	in [^{j}iin] content of coconut-fibre wrappings
17(35)	ine [iine] content of leaf-wrappings
18(14)	ire [ire] single hair/feather/leaf/fibre
19(36)	iwi [iwi] contents of fish—nets
20(21)	ke/kä [ke] small part
21(4)	mae [m^{j}ai] long rigid objects
22(25)	mage [mʌge] groups
23(22)	mwari [m^{w}ʌr^{h}i]
	larger piece, large part of an object
24(26)	mwe/mwo [m^{w}ə] fruits growing in clusters
25(31)	mweiyi [m^{w}eiʒi] heaps of excrement
26(27)	ñe/nge [ŋe] kinds, species
27(6)	oe/oä [o^{w}e] plants, vegetation
28(37)	pañi/pangi [paŋi] content of reef-hollows
29(30)	powi [po^{w}i] heap, collections
30(3)	ra [r^{h}æ] objects conceived of as presenting a flat surface
31(28)	re/rä [rre] row, string of objects

32(29)	dete/tete [ɾere] layer, pedigree, generation
33(9)	wa [wa] long flexible parts
34(33)	wime [wiime] content of leaf baskets for small fish
35(23)	wõri/wori [wʌri] number of times
36(39)	wũri/wuri [wɨri] content of open-mouthed receptacle

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